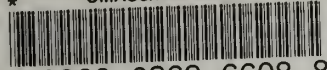


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THIRD  
REPORT TO  
THE GOVERNOR  
AND THE  
MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY  
BY THE  
EXECUTIVE STAFF



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THIRD REPORT  
TO  
THE GOVERNOR  
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ON PUBLIC SAFETY  
BY ITS  
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18 TREMONT STREET • BOSTON

JANUARY 22, 1942



THIRD  
REPORT TO  
THE GOVERNOR  
AND THE  
MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY  
BY THE  
EXECUTIVE STAFF

In September, 1940, more than a year before the United States became involved in war, the Governor appointed the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The wisdom of making this early start is now apparent. The task of the Executive Staff has been to prepare to meet all reasonably conceivable situations involving Civilian Defense, to establish definite lines of responsibility for so doing, and to set up and train an organization to carry out the plans formulated. In spite of all possible pressure exerted by the Staff, and the willingness of the public to cooperate, a natural reluctance on the part of many to face the realities, together with the total lack of experience with probable situations, has made this task difficult. However, war has greatly accelerated the tempo of Civilian Defense.

STATE CIVILIAN DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

The Staff's report of September 10th last described the division of the State into seven administrative regions. For greater efficiency, two of these have been divided, so that there are now nine regions as per map attached. These are subdivided into twenty-six control areas covering the 351 city and town defense areas. An Identification Bureau has been set up which will issue identification cards to members of the defense organization. The operating divisions now are: Protection, Services and Supplies, Medical, Health and Social Services, Planning, Women, Public Information, Evacuation, and Salvage; the last two having been added since the previous report. Each is represented on regional and city and town staffs where the population and area served indicate the need. The personnel of this organization is substantially complete.

AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM

In case of an air raid alarm, the signal goes from the Information Center, which is operated by the Army, through a chain of communications, more fully described in the report of the Protection Division, to the Control Centers in tributary cities and towns. There are now 276 Report Centers in operation. These Report Centers and the District Warning Centers have been on 24-hour duty since December 8.

Inasmuch as a Report Center is the Headquarters from which all the protective services for the Area which it covers are directed, this means that all the principal centers of population in Massachusetts now have the basis from which a complete organization of this kind can be directed.

Reversing this process of transmitting information, it is the duty of air raid wardens throughout the State to report trouble requiring outside aid or other information through their report centers and to their respective controllers who will advise the persons concerned.

TYPICAL A.R.P. SERVICES

With air raid precaution services actively in training throughout the State, it is impractical to give a complete picture of what has been accomplished.





With the rapid increase of training schools, it has been difficult to keep the figures of those who have received training up to date. At the present time, however, there are more than 100,000 people in the State who have received training, and it is believed approximately 100,000 more are either in the process of training or have received partial training. This includes Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police and Firemen and workers of various kinds in the various divisions.

We are presenting a brief summary of the preparations made by some cities typical of those which have made good progress:

Newton, with a population of 66,144, has:  
3300 air raid wardens trained  
1100 more being enrolled for training  
157 auxiliary police trained, and plans  
being made to triple this number  
92 auxiliary firemen trained  
\* 100 " " in training  
400 women enlisted in various duties  
such as telephone operators, stenographers, etc.

\* (The Newton Committee, at its own expense, sent one professional fireman to the Edgewood Arsenal for the course there, and three policemen to the F.B.I. School at Harvard.)

In addition, the report center is manned for twenty-four hour duty. 700 people in Newton, some included above, have taken the twenty-hour first aid course. The Newton Committee is working in full cooperation with the Red Cross, and has a complete roster of ambulances and suitable supplementary vehicles for this purpose. There are seven first aid posts equipped and staffed for twenty-four hour duty.

Emergency traffic plans have been worked out so that should any part of the city be damaged, traffic would be so routed to avoid the damaged part at approximately two miles from where the damage occurred, thus making the streets around the damaged area available for necessary equipment to be moved in.

Springfield, with a population of 149,642, has:  
550 air raid wardens trained  
1200 air raid wardens in training  
300 auxiliary policemen, including those  
trained and in training  
310 trained auxiliary firemen, with new  
class starting

Report center fully manned for twenty-four hour duty. All air raid wardens have taken the first aid course, 200 are in training for medical parties, and a field hospital has been set up at the Trade School. Ambulances have been provided. 75 persons have taken special chemical warfare courses for gas decontamination parties. A housing survey has been made in each part of the city, and inhabitants urged to clean up their attics.

On Tuesday, December 9th, when the warning was sent out, the entire city was alerted. Three hundred wardens were at their posts, and first aid facilities assembled at the Red Cross, within 53 minutes after the warning.





Boston's report on its progress is as follows:

Organized in June, 1941, the City of Boston Committee on Public Safety has developed a comprehensive plan of civilian defense. As an integral unit of Region V, Boston has organized the several divisions according to the basic plans laid down by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Obviously, no other city in New England approaches Boston in the complexity of the problems involved in setting up an adequate program of public safety. Furthermore, the Boston system has been worked out by volunteers, with a minimum of paid clerical assistance.

To date, Boston has already trained more than 6,000 air raid wardens, and has more than 8,000 additional wardens in training. These wardens have been organized for service in the twelve "Public Safety Districts" into which the city has been divided. The wardens are supervised by the Police Department, under whose direction the details of precinct, sector, and post coverage have been arranged.

The Boston Police Department is also training more than 2,000 men as an auxiliary force assigned to specific duties.

The Boston Fire Department which had begun developing an auxiliary force back in 1940, now has 1,808 men fully trained and assigned to specific duties. Thus the fire-fighting force of the city has already been doubled, and 885 more men are now undergoing the same drills. The Fire Department has also sent officers to the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

In each of the twelve Public Safety Districts, Boston has established a Report Center, with twenty-four hour coverage in all cases. In each district there has also been set up a medical depot, under a deputy medical officer, the entire set-up coordinated with public and private hospital services. Five hundred doctors have volunteered for this service to date.

Boston has also trained 1,900 of its public school teachers in the elements of ARP and is now offering courses in First Aid to all of Boston's teachers. The Committee has also cooperated with the parochial school authorities in the training of teachers in ARP and the setting-up of protective systems in the school buildings.

Under the direction of the Building Department, Boston has already organized and equipped 20 rescue units, 12 wrecking units, 12 protective units, 12 shoring units, and 6 construction units.

Plans for evacuation have been laid out in general terms, and the specific procedures involved in setting up local, city-wide, and regional evacuation plans are proceeding rapidly.

Boston's air raid signal system will be completed shortly, and will be the most efficient and modern in the East. Meanwhile, an adequate system of signaling has been worked out by the Fire Department in cooperation with the Police Department and private industry.

A Civilian Volunteer Office has been established at Boston headquarters, and enrollments of both men and women are increasing constantly.

Through the cooperation of the city building and fire departments, inspections of apartment houses and industrial buildings are provided. The number of such inspections already exceeds four thousand.





In short, the City of Boston Committee on Public Safety, guided by the suggestions of State and Federal officials and profiting by the unselfish service of scores of volunteer committee members, is still working hard to complete the countless details of an organization of which Dean James M. Landis, the Federal Director of Civilian Defense for New England, said on December 14, 1941: "From the standpoint of metropolitan cities, Boston seems to me still in advance of the procession."

#### INSTRUCTION FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Ten state schools for the purpose of training instructors in A.R.P. services have been conducted in nine different cities. From these there have been graduated 4,299 men and women well equipped to go out and teach in the local schools scattered all over the State.

Since the declaration of war, enrollment in A.R.P. classes has increased by leaps and bounds, many new schools having been organized so that probably 200,000 persons are trained or being trained. This growth has been so sudden that figures on the schools compiled a month ago would be of no value.

#### PUBLICATIONS

A total of twenty-three manuals containing instructional data and outlining the State Defense Organization have been issued by the Committee, and are listed in Appendix at end of report. Still others are in the process of being printed, and will be issued at a later date.

#### MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN'S DEFENSE CORPS

During the sessions completed at the headquarters school of M.W.C.C., there have been graduated as instructors:

air raid wardens.....	385
motor transport corps	
members.....	415
canteen workers.....	273
radio operators.....	52
casualty units.....	<u>242</u>

Total.....1,367

All of the wardens are now taking the mobile casualty course of ninety hours, including actual training the accident wards of hospitals. 137 auxiliary schools scattered over the State have been completed, or are in session. From 104 of these schools there have been graduated:

air raid wardens.....	2,322
motor transport corps	
members.....	1,811
canteen workers.....	1,172
casualty units.....	42
incomplete.....	<u>1,457</u>

Total.....6,804





Graduates have completed a standard first aid course, and all wardens a course in air raid precautions, chemical warfare, and fire prevention.

The M. W. D. C. will operate as a mobile state reserve under the control of the Director of the Protection Division.

#### AUXILIARY FIRE AND POLICE FORCES

A great effort has been made to promote training of auxiliary forces by city and town fire and police departments. A good deal has been accomplished and recent events have already stimulated this effort. Incomplete reports from the Regions show that 122 communities have trained 4,841 reserve firemen (of which 3,000 are in the City of Boston) and have 5,194 more available or in training. Similarly, 106 cities and towns report 976 police reserves trained and have 4,728 more available or in training.

Although there will be large numbers of firemen and police available over the State, there is as yet no central authority established to mobilize and command the units of either organization. Chapter 719, a state of emergency having been declared, empowers the Governor to order firemen and police for duty anywhere in the State. It would seem that, in each case, the responsibility of command should be fixed in advance with some central authority so that these forces could be speedily mobilized to deal with serious emergencies.

#### CPX WAR GAMES

Command Post Exercises to test counter-fifth column plans were carried out from October 1 to October 16 under instructions of the headquarters of the First Corps Area. Following a series of written problems, on the afternoons of October 14, 15 and 16, War Games were carried out.

The "play" included air raids, riots, strikes, false reports, unruly crowds, blown-up bridges, cables cut, water and sewage interruptions, evacuations, train wrecks, fires, etc. The function of the Committee on Public Safety was, in theory, to receive reports of these incidents throughout their territory, and to take such steps as came within its province for the protection of lives and property.

During the three-day period, the headquarters of the Committee on Public Safety, with all Divisions represented, its 7 Regional offices, 29 District Warning Centers, and 193 (now 276) Report Centers were activated and completely staffed. Aircraft Observation Posts were manned in the coastal region only. Participating agencies included: headquarters of the First Corps Area, First Coast Artillery District, Massachusetts Military Division, Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Committee on Public Safety, F.B.I., Second Military Area (Boston), First Interceptor Command, Boston Information Center, and the Aircraft Spotting System.

The report of the Commanding General, First Corps Area, which embodies the discussion at a critique held at the Army Base on October 17, includes the following comments and recommendations:

The exercises indicated the inadequacy of established police and other agencies to cope with armed fifth column developments, and accentuated the need for specially trained mobile forces to deal with the situation.

Also, that "a localized military force in every community, responsible for the safety of that community, is the ideal solution for effectively countering





fifth column activities." This was emphasized in the subsequent critique. The report states "the concentration in this Corps Area of key industrial and other vital and sensitive installations emphasizes the importance of special protecting forces within the Corps Area."

"The use of civilian defense organizations as agencies for procuring early information of fifth column activities should be encouraged."

The report further emphasized "the desirability of unified control of all forces engaged, federal, state, and municipal." Thus the problem is raised as to who is to command, arm, uniform, and train these forces, and "is not only a problem for state and local authorities, but is also of vital interest to the Federal Government under modern conditions of warfare. It should be approached and solved as a regional problem."

#### AIR RAID ALARM

On Tuesday, December 9, at 12:04 P.M., the Civilian Air Raid Warning Officer, under orders received from Headquarters, Interceptor Command, Mitchell Field, N. Y., advised this office that enemy planes were one hour and three-quarters off shore and that the entire coast had been alerted. The Director of this Committee immediately checked by telephone with the local Army and Navy Headquarters, both of which confirmed the report as official. The Director promptly consulted with the Governor, who broadcast instructions to the public over the Colonial Network at 1:25 P.M. The Mayor and Police Commissioner were located at Faneuil Hall and notified by 12:30. At 1:31 P.M., word was received from the Civilian Air Raid Warning Officer that planes were sighted from Far Rockaway, N. Y., and that the red signal had been given for New York and vicinity. Later it was announced that some planes had turned North. About 2:20 P. M., the "All Clear" was received.

On receipt of first warning, Committee on Public Safety Division Directors were immediately notified and the Operations Room was fully manned by 12:45 P.M. All District Warning Centers, which had been put on twenty-four hour duty Monday evening, received the alert signal directly from the Civilian Air Raid Warning Officer at 12:17 P.M.

At 12:28 this office started warning the seven Regional Headquarters to assemble their staffs, and all reported in within a short time. Report Centers throughout the State responded with varying degrees of promptness.

Whatever other repercussions this alarm may have caused, it certainly served as a stimulus to this organization, has brought to the fore many problems which must be solved, but in general, demonstrated gratifying progress in Civilian Defense organizations.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Your staff has had most cordial relations with the Regional Director of the OCD. This office has not only been available for consultation and advice, but has taken an active hand in coordinating the efforts of the various New England states with the object of bringing uniformity in their programs; an example of this is the adoption of uniform air raid warning and all-clear signals and standardization of medical equipment, the general principles of blackouts, and of public conduct during an air raid. It has served as liaison with the Washington office, and established a degree of understanding with it otherwise impossible.





### UNDERSTANDING WITH THE RED CROSS

As result of negotiations with the Red Cross referred to in our last report, an agreement has been reached whereby it is to furnish ambulances or other vehicles suitable for the purpose, and canteens with their trained crews, in accordance with the needs estimated by this Committee. In case of an emergency arising from enemy violence, the use of such equipment is to be directed by the appropriate officers of the local Committees on Public Safety. It is understood that canteens by whomsoever provided, when obtaining or distributing Red Cross supplies, shall be marked with the Red Cross insignia, and that the distribution of such supplies shall be under the control of the Red Cross. It is nevertheless the duty of the local Committees to see that these facilities are provided. The Red Cross is willing to undertake the providing of food for canteens, and cots, blankets, etc., for ambulances, but it is not clear how much of these things will be available, nor who is to furnish the necessary medical and surgical supplies. In the case of an evacuation, the services of the Red Cross will be of the greatest assistance. We understand these will be available, and have every reason to expect the fullest cooperation.

### EXPENDITURES AND AUDIT

The Committee's accounts were examined by the State Auditor, covering the period from September, 1940, to September, 1941. Certain minor suggestions have been adopted. In general, it was found that all funds were properly accounted for.

Of the \$217,000 shown by the State Auditor as appropriated for our use, \$86,536.36, or 40%, was unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, November 30th. However, under war conditions, no such saving is probable in the future. If jobs had been given to a fraction of those by whom this Committee was besieged for employment, all of this State money would have vanished.

### LEGISLATION AND DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

As a matter of record, it should be recorded that "an act to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth in time of military emergency" (Chapter 719) was passed and approved October 30, 1941, and that in accordance with its provisions, the Governor appointed the Massachusetts Emergency Commission with your Executive Director as Chairman.

On December 31, the Governor issued Executive Order #1, setting forth a state of emergency, confirming the creation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, authorizing it to organize, supervise, and direct local Committees on Public Safety, and directing said Committee and its local Committees to carry out orders promulgated by the Governor for air raid precaution, and authorizing the Committee to take all further action for the protection of life and property in the Commonwealth as may be permitted by law.

On January 8, Executive Order #3 was issued by the Governor, promulgating orders, rules, and regulations concerning blackouts and air raid alarms.

### WORK OF THE DIVISIONS

All the Divisions of your staff are involved in some way in the activities which have been set forth above. The following notes, however, will perhaps give a more accurate idea of the particular field in which each functions.





### PROTECTION DIVISION

This Division has continued to emphasize the completion of the organization and training of the A.R.P. Pearl Harbor and the declaration of the war aroused enthusiastic support for recruiting, organization, and training to an extent far beyond anything heretofore obtained.

Following the declaration of war on December 8, and in accordance with orders from the Army, all District Warning Centers and Report Centers were put on a twenty-four hour basis which is still effective.

As a result of a study of the exercises held with the Army last October, the air raid warning system and State organization was somewhat changed. Instead of seven Regions, the State has been redivided into nine, in each of which Regions has been designated a Regional Warning Center with a line direct from the Army Information Center in Boston. Three Warning Centers have been discontinued, and the remaining seventeen so set up that they receive their warnings from the nine Regional Warning Centers. We have at the present time, in addition to the twenty-six Warning Centers, 276 Report Centers installed and operating on a full-time basis.

Encouraging progress has been made in the organization and training of plant and industrial A.R.P. Following the Industrial A.R.P. Schools given at Massachusetts Institute of Technology last August, where representatives of industries employing over 500,000 employees were in attendance and were graduated, general acceptance of the necessity for organization and for the plan of organization distributed by this Committee was received. Replies to a recent questionnaire sent out by the Committee indicate that a large number of plants and industries are well organized, many more in the process of appropriate organization, and some, mostly smaller plants, not yet responding. Plans for theatres, stores, hotels, office buildings, schools, hospitals and State institutions have been formulated and discussed by committees and by groups and are being almost uniformly adopted throughout the Commonwealth.

An A.R.P. school for the employees of the Department of Mental Health was organized by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins and operated with our cooperation and assistance.

A six-hour course for secondary schools, public, parochial, and private, has been published and is being put into operation with the enthusiastic cooperation of Commissioner Walter T. Downey of the Department of Education. This same course is being made available to adult groups throughout the Commonwealth.

A series of four schools has been held by the Department of Public Safety with our assistance and cooperation which all of the State Police and many employees of State institutions have attended, to the extent of about 1,200.

With the assistance of Insurance Commissioner Charles E. Harrington, the cooperation of insurance companies and boards has been received, and a plan is now about to become effective whereby substantial numbers of insurance inspectors will be used for the inspection of plants, as to their adequate A.R.P. organization.

The Adjutant General of the Commonwealth has made available many armories for the housing of District Warning Centers and the training and instruction of A.R.P. personnel. In some way or other, practically all State Department heads have cooperated with and assisted this Committee.





Nearly every city and town in the Commonwealth has had some kind of A.R.P. school made available to it. The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps has continued to carry on its schools, giving valuable training to over 6,000 women in ambulance and convoy driving, canteen work, air raid wardens, radio, first aid, and other branches of civilian defense.

This Division has prepared and published blackout information and has worked in conjunction with the Registry of Motor Vehicles in the Department of Public Works, the State Police, and others in connection with the drafting of proper and necessary rules and regulations for street and highway blackout procedure.

In some cities and towns, trial blackouts have already been held and in many cities and towns exercises are being held from time to time for the practice of the wardens and other A.R.P. services in connection with their local Report Center. This type of training will be materially increased as local organizations become better perfected, and it is expected that in February exercises of a broader nature will be inaugurated.

Most of the larger cities and towns have installed or have made preparations to install sirens or alarms for air raid signals.

A great deal of experimental work has been done by the Radio Committee toward the effecting of a two-way, state-wide radio system, to be used as a supplementary communications system in the event of failure of telephone communication. A plan has also been drawn up, in cooperation with the Boy Scouts of America, for using older boys as couriers, runners, and messengers.

With the purpose of better coordinating the efforts of available agencies, conferences have been held with the Chiefs of Police and the Fire Chiefs of Massachusetts.

About 200,000 members of A.R.P. services are now recruited and available for use, nearly all of whom have received at least some training. This training must be continued indefinitely as it will be only by patient, continuous, and persistent training and practice that the A.R.P. organization can be brought and held to a state of efficiency which will insure its effective operation.

#### SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

This Division reports that the Massachusetts railroads are acting as a single unit in the emergency, and meeting the demands of traffic with no serious congestion. Passenger, mail, and other express traffic at peak load until holidays. Maps of possible detours on all the railroads have been distributed to all concerned in the seven regions.

The increase of truck tonnages on the highways to an index of 173 (taking the averages of 1938-39-40 as an index of 100), has been viewed with anxiety, and for many months this subdivision has drawn the matter forcibly to the attention of those individuals or bodies who might establish official control and work out methods of coordination to ease the situation. In connection with this it is noted with interest that the plan presented by this Committee has been put in force on the Pacific Coast. Passenger bus facilities throughout the Commonwealth have been tabulated, together with their location and the authority and personnel to make them quickly available in an emergency.





The Communications and Public Utilities Divisions have continued to advise this Committee on technical problems and to meet the unusual demands put upon them.

Maintenance of regular fuel supplies and oil are under constant scrutiny. The Fuel Division is cognizant of the fact that with industries working on a twenty-four hour basis, the consumption of fuel will be greatly increased. The recent transfer of tankers to the Pacific Coast, the tying up of tankers on the Atlantic Coast, due to the submarine menace, coupled with the cold weather in the first half of this month, have seriously curtailed supplies of oil.

Supplies and consumption of food have so far presented no problem, but the Food Division is keeping itself informed of sources of supplies of essential food items that would be required in an emergency, and is prepared to act as wholesalers to distributing agencies. There has recently been a marked tendency to hoard sugar, in some cases to an utterly unreasonable degree. This may have to be taken cognizance of officially.

All of the subdivisions have regional and local representatives (approximately 1800 in the State) who are advised on broad lines by their respective State Chairmen, and who, in turn, refer inquiries and problems to the Regional or State Committees for solution.

#### MEDICAL DIVISION

The Medical Division reports that all but five of the 351 communities in Massachusetts now have a Medical Committee with a Chief Medical Officer, and that they are taking definite steps towards the medical care of injured civilians. This includes the setting up of an ambulance system, the organization of mobile medical first aid posts at the level of one post to every 10,000 inhabitants, and the organization of hospitals for twenty-four hour duty in case of an emergency.

Many communities have gone ahead acquiring material and equipment necessary for this work, in which the Red Cross has been most helpful. If the blow fell now, except for the help given by the Red Cross, the cost would all be borne by hospitals and private individuals, largely doctors. Few of these should be asked or are able to assume such a burden.

In the last month the City of Boston has made great strides forward in its work. The presidents of the district medical societies of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Middlesex South are cooperating fully with the chief medical officer in the city.

#### EVACUATION DIVISION

A division for civilian evacuation has been set up to plan for and operate a system of evacuation to care for problems which may arise due to bombing, sabotage, or enemy attack. This Division is being organized on regional and local lines, similar to the A.R.P. system. There will be a Chief Evacuation Officer in each city and town who, after a survey of the possible dangers to his locality, especially the bombing of thickly settled areas where conflagrations are apt to occur, will have charge of the assembly of refugees at predetermined assembly stations outside of the dangerous areas; transport such refugees to temporary shelters which the Red Cross has undertaken to select and operate under the supervision of their respective Chief Evacuation Officers; the registration of refugees so that people will not be lost and families may be reunited as speedily as possible and, finally, the resettlement of refugees who are unable to take care of themselves, either in vacant houses or billets in established homes. The Evacuation Division, in collaboration with the





Department of Correction has completed arrangements for transferring the inmates of certain penal institutions, and will also prepare plans for the removal of school children, mothers with infants, etc., should it become necessary.

This Division is also studying the assembling and control of evacuation convoys and their routing so as not to block roads for military use, and will prepare, in conjunction with Army and A.R.P. authorities, rules and regulations to minimize the dangers of panic.

The Evacuation Division has an able staff of about twenty specialists in its several lines of activity; all of the rEgional evacuation officers have been appointed; and many of the chief evacuation officers in the local towns.

#### HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

This Division reports a fairly complete committee organization in 331 cities and towns, and estimates that 14,544 volunteers have been enrolled for its program.

The Division has been working in close cooperation with the State Department of Public Welfare, and the State Department of Public Health, and is using the district health officers of the Department of Public Health as Regional heads.

In cooperation with the Women's Division, courses in home hygiene and nutrition have been organized, and scores of such courses are now being held throughout the state. From these it is expected that thousands of women will receive fundamental instruction in food for health and low-cost food budgeting.

Volunteer service offices are functioning in Boston, Fall River, Pittsfield, Cambridge, New Bedford, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Newburyport, Lynn, Worcester, Everett, and Swampscott, and committees in eight key cities have been active in services to soldiers, sailors, and their families.

The demand for the manual, "Plan of Emergency Health Services for Cities and Towns" has exhausted an edition of 6000, necessitating a reprint. The bulletin dealing with sanitation in emergencies, prepared in cooperation with the Division of Planning, provides urgent instructions in this service.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

The problem of this Division has entirely changed during the last few weeks. In the early stages, even with the wholehearted cooperation of the press and radio, it was an up-hill task selling the need of Civilian Defense to the public. Today, the difficulty is to satisfy the demand for information, which is constantly fed to this department by the Division heads of this Committee, and the space, emphasis, and backing which has been given our efforts surpasses our fondest expectations.

An illustration of this is the publication in the metropolitan papers of the personnel of local defense committees, thus giving them the recognition which they have earned through months of hard work. Likewise the press and radio have been of tremendous assistance in answering the uppermost questions in the minds of the public regarding air raid precautions. We wish once again to express our great appreciation of this splendid cooperation.

For some weeks back, the Speakers' Bureau of this Department has provided an average of eight speakers a day for local defense councils, the Red Cross, and Army Information Center. As many as fourteen have been sent out in one evening. They must keep abreast of defense developments, and be able to answer questions. All are





volunteers and pay their own expenses. This Bureau also handles bookings of defense films.

The News Department operates on a twenty-four hour basis.

#### PLANNING AND TECHNICAL DIVISION

This Division has continued its activities developing housing programs in defense areas, helping cities and towns in securing much needed maps, etc. The Central Statistical Bureau and a complete library of information have been established. It has assisted in the publication of the manual, "Plans for Emergency Sanitation for Cities and Towns", and will shortly issue, "Water Supply and Sewerage in Times of Emergency", and a pamphlet on the traffic situation. The problem of evacuation has been transferred to a new separate division, with which the Planning and Technical department is collaborating.

#### WOMEN'S DIVISION

The Women's Division, in addition to its regular program of establishing nutrition courses, and training in A.R.P. for householders, has since the war been serving as an information bureau, directing all volunteers in the proper channels where their services will be utilized. The Army has put this Division in charge of recruiting volunteers, both men and women, for the Army Information Center.

#### SALVAGE DIVISION

A Salvage Division has just been organized, which will be concerned with collection of waste materials useful for war needs, including metals, paper, rubber, and such others as may be required.

A Consumers' Division to advise as to procurement, substitution, etc., will shortly be added.

#### CONCLUSION

From the above, it will be seen that much ground has been covered, but much remains to be done. A state-wide organization, partially trained in the various services, has been created. It remains to complete and perfect this organization, and to rehearse it so that it will function smoothly in time of emergency. With this end in view, it is intended in the near future to carry out combined exercises throughout the State, so that all units will know what is expected of them, how to do it, and be ready.

This Committee may be expected, in view of its other duties, to call to the attention of those who are responsible for such matters, what we believe is a continuing danger. We repeat with full approval, a statement made in December by General Needham, head of our Protection Division, who said: "There can be no excuse for failure to prepare after what we have observed in the past few years. We can expect an outburst of sabotage along the Atlantic Coast. Fifth columnists have been preparing for this work for years."

We again call to the attention of all concerned that this Committee has no legal or other power to exercise any police or military functions. That is the duty of the military and police forces.





It should be clearly understood that this Committee has no power to guard, or to provide for guarding, any place or places, however critical they may be to the safety of the citizens of Massachusetts.

We wish again to emphasize this (as we have in our former reports), because there seems, in some quarters, to be a misunderstanding of what the Committee can or should do in this matter.

J. W. Farley  
Executive Director



## APPENDIX

### MANUALS ISSUED BY MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Air Raid Wardens' Manual  
Organization of A.R.P.  
First Aid Manual for Civilian Defense Units  
Evacuation of Civilians  
Emergency Organization for Industrial Plants  
Engineering Services Manual  
Address by General Needham  
A R.P. Training and Personnel in England  
Notes & Digests on Emergency Fire Fighting  
Regional Directors, Controllers, District Directors  
City & Town Chairmen & Chairmen of Divisions  
Plan of Emergency Health for Cities and Towns  
Gas Defense and Decontamination  
Guide to Instructors in Air Raid Precautions Training  
Communication Services  
State Organization  
Air Raid Defense Preparations for Industrial Plants  
Organization Medical Division & Care of Injured Civilians  
Registration and Information Offices, Volunteer Services  
Manual on Emergency Sanitation  
Manual of Evacuation System  
Services and Supplies  
Blackout Information





